

LAST DAY OF THE MEETING.

The State Board of Agriculture
Finishes Its Business.

SHOWING OF STATE MILITIA.

How the Proficiency of the Service
Has Been Increased Under the
New Law—Court Matters.

(FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.)

The closing meeting of the state board of agriculture was devoted to clearing up the business of the session. President Barker appointed his old board of managers, with the exception of Mr. Grinnell, who was advanced to the vice presidency. R. R. Greer, of Kearney, taking his place as one of the managers. The grand sweepstakes premium was reduced from \$700 to \$200, and \$1,500 was set aside for the purpose of securing extra attractions. Secretary Furness was awarded \$476.50 to reimburse himself for extra clerk hire that he had been obliged to secure. William Robinson, of Pottawattamie, was awarded a \$25 premium for planting 3,494 trees on Saturday. The board then adjourned sine die.

THE STATE MILITIA.

The report of the adjutant general for the year 1887 exhibits the strength of the Nebraska national guards under the thorough organization effected through the new law passed at the last session. The figures presented in the recapitulation of the report show that there are in the state 2 regiments, 25 companies, 99 commissioned officers, 1,118 privates, 46 lieutenants, 13 sergeants, 88 corporals, 83 privates, with a total of enlisted men of 1,118, the entire aggregate of non-enlisted officers and enlisted men being 1,217, against an aggregate of 570 one year ago. In his annual report the adjutant general has attempted to procure something like a fair estimate of the men in Nebraska subject to military duty upon population, the vote of the state and the few returns made from counties. The estimate is that the military strength of the state is 102,283.

SUPREME COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court met pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Guy R. C. Road, of Omaha, was admitted to practice. Civil cases were rehearing denied. Klotsman vs. Olcott, argued and submitted.

The following decision was filed:

Nebraska Manufacturing company vs. Maxon. Error from Kearney county. Reversed. Opinion by Cobb.

A person appointed by the county board to set in place of the county judge during the disqualification of such county judge from acting in any cause or matter involving him, was this day held to be the whole cause or matter is disposed of, including every matter and thing connected therewith which might or could be officially done or performed by the county judge were he not disqualified to act in such cause or matter.

IN UNITED STATES COURT.

The greater part of the past two days has been used in the argument of the injunction brought by the Union Pacific to restrain the state board of transportation from interfering with the overflow matter and in the matter of interfering with or attempting to make rates upon their line in Nebraska. The argument was made before Judge Moody and was continued until the temporary injunction that was granted two weeks ago from the federal court. A. J. Poppleton appeared for the Union Pacific and made lengthy arguments both yesterday and the afternoon of the day before. Mr. C. O. Whelan, attorney General, Leese and Secretary Munger appeared for the board of transportation and made careful and close arguments against maintaining the injunction. Mr. Poppleton's argument was that the board was entirely out of order in attempting to enforce orders on the Union Pacific that could only be reached in equity in the federal courts. Excellent arguments were made by Mr. Whelan and General Leese, and they were closely listened to by a large assemblage of attorneys who are in the city attending the court and by interested citizens who have watched the proceedings since the board of transportation on the same question of federal jurisdiction. The arguments were closed at noon and submitted to the court.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

Articles of incorporation of the Western Loan and Investment company, of Hastings, Neb., were filed yesterday with the secretary of state. Capital stock, \$100,000, in shares of \$100 each, which may be increased to \$500,000. Incorporated under the laws of Nebraska. Incorporators—C. J. Dillworth, J. M. Ferguson, W. A. Dillworth, A. H. Cramer, J. R. Penfield, J. Evans, J. F. Ballinger, H. Hostwick, W. C. Penfield, G. M. Reynolds.

The Omaha Petroleum company, of Omaha, has filed its articles of incorporation. Capital stock, \$100,000, in shares of \$100 each, to be paid in full when issued and non-assessable. The corporation commences December 1, 1887, and continues fifty years; indebtedness limited to \$50,000, and the following the incorporators: Frank Colpetzer, J. L. Lovett, B. E. Kennedy, J. H. Parrotte, Alvin Saunders and A. R. Day.

The articles incorporating the Omaha & Plattsmouth Belt Line railroad were filed yesterday; place of business at Omaha. The object of the road being to construct a belt line of road around the city of Plattsmouth, to connect Omaha and Omaha, and with a diverging line southwest through the counties of Cass, Otoe, Johnson and Gage. Capital stock, \$100,000, in shares of \$100 each, 10 percent payable on subscription. Indebtedness limited to two-thirds of the stock. The incorporators are: Nathan Shelton, A. A. Egbert, Otis H. Ballou, Robert B. Windham and George J. Fox.

STATE HOUSE NOTES.

The board of educational lands and funds was in session yesterday approving the purchase of \$19,000 court house bonds from Dawes county and \$13,000 funding bonds from Valley county. These bonds are purchased by the state as an investment of permanent school funds.

The governor yesterday appointed J. W. Liveringhouse, of Grand Island, a member of the visiting examining board of the soldiers' home at Grand Island, in place of Samuel B. Jones, of Omaha, who has tendered his resignation and removed from the state.

The following notices were commissioned yesterday by the governor: L. M. Moulton, Moulton, Loup county; L. M. McKiver, Lincoln; William B. Kirby, Lincoln; Orrell M. Woods, Bertrand, Phelps county; William Turner, Thayer, York county; Alfred A. Selden, Omaha; John E. Egan, Grand Island; Harlan county; Fred Bellows, Weeping Water, Cass county.

The general manager of the B. & M. filed the accident report with the board of transportation. This report states for the month ending the 15th, thirty-

nine accidents on the road, only one of which was fatal. The injuries were largely to brakemen and switchmen.

Commander Russell of the G. A. R. has telegraphed Adjutant General Cole of the death of Adjutant Wood of the Second regiment Nebraska National guards and whose home was at Schuyler.

J. N. Staley, county treasurer of Brown county, and E. N. Morse, treasurer of Dodge county, and C. T. Griffin, treasurer of Butte county, were in the city yesterday making settlement with the auditor and treasurer.

The Buffalo German Insurance company, of Buffalo, N. Y., filed its annual statement of Nebraska business with the auditor yesterday. Premiums secured, \$820,395; losses, none.

Colonel Robert W. Hall of the United States army, Fort Omaha, was at the capital city yesterday.

Major John D. Simpson and Hon. William Newell, of St. Joseph, visited Lincoln yesterday between trains.

Thomas Darrell, St. Paul, and William M. Robertson, of Madison, were callers at the state capital.

Alex Schlegel, county surveyor of Nebraska, was attending to business matters at the state capital yesterday.

The following Omaha residents were registered yesterday at the Capital hotel: R. E. Kennedy, H. T. Clarke, E. T. Duke, W. J. Austin, Ellis L. Bierbower, C. C. Ayer, S. H. Bishop, George M. O'Brien, Jr., George S. Smith, Charles S. Huntington, R. W. Patrick, Guy R. C. Reed, William Cleburn, Charles Kauffman, R. G. Jenkinson.

Uncle John Morrison departs today for Cincinnati, where he will attend the national convention of merchant tailors that convenes the 25th.

Grand Chancellor Richard O'Neill was called to Omaha yesterday on official business for Knights of Pythias.

The governor of Missouri has become jealous of the attention given to outlaws; but he still continues to recommend the famous Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for coughs and colds.

THE PROPRIETORS OF SALVATION OIL.

The greatest cure on earth for pain, will pay a large reward if any certificate published by them is found not genuine. It costs only 25 cents a bottle.

ELI PERKINS ON THE WEATHER.

Minneapolis Tribune: Eli Perkins, the humorist, has been blockaded here for a number of days, and is simply rampant upon the subject of weather.

He was approached in the lobby of the Nicollet hotel, and asked to tell something of an old settler's experience of this balmy clime:

"If you will be accurate in this interview," said he, with an innocent look, "I shall be glad to give you exact information."

"Then you consider yourself an old settler, do you?"

"Certainly. I have settled in Minneapolis many times. The clerk of the Nicollet will tell you that I have never failed to return."

"But tell us about previous cold winters," interrupted the interviewer.

"Certainly, young man. This gentle spell of weather is mid-summer weather compared to the weather we used to have in Minnesota. I remember many years ago—about 300 I should say—we had a very cold blizzard. My friend Colonel William King, the former proprietor of the Tribune, if I remember rightly, was in the city at that time. He was a fair-haired fellow, innocent and blithesome. Well, one day I think it was in 1829, young King and I were shingling a barn right where the Nicollet house now stands. This was on the 4th of July. At 10 o'clock a blizzard came down from the north. It came so dark that Mr. King couldn't see the roof, and actually shingled fifteen feet out beyond the rafters."

"Did you actually see this, Mr. Perkins?"

"See it, young man! Why, I say you couldn't see anything; but when the blizzard subsided there was the roof. You ask Colonel King?"

"At another time, in the winter of 1791, if my memory does not fail me, continued Mr. Perkins, "there was a wind blizzard. It was terribly cold, and the wind at 9 o'clock in the morning blew awfully."

"Well, how hard did it blow?"

"Blow, blow!" repeated Mr. Perkins earnestly; "why it blew Mr. King's cook stove—blew it seventeen miles, and the next day came back and got the griddles."

"Now, my son," said Mr. Perkins, musingly, "that winter the mercury fell and froze in the thermometers—pulled them down off of strong hooks. During that blizzard I was out in my garden picking strawberries."

"How could you pick strawberries in winter?"

"There you go again, young man! Didn't you come to me to get correct information about previous cold weather? Then you put down truthfully just what I say," and the old man pointed the marble floor with his cane. "I remember all the particulars, for that winter I was arrested for telling the truth, and—"

"Did they prove it of you, Mr. Perkins?"

"No, they could not prove it. I proved an alibi. Well, as I was saying, I was out picking strawberries, but the snow was so deep that I picked them down through the snow. With my hands, then the snow melted there was four feet of water all over Minnesota and the farmers hosed their corn in June with tin dippers."

After the interview was finished it was read out by Mr. Perkins, and he was asked if it was perfectly accurate.

"Yes," said Mr. Perkins, "I said all that and a great deal more; why didn't you put it in?"

Among the president's Christmas presents were a frozen watermelon and a live golden eagle. It is supposed that the melon was disposed of at the white house, but the mansion for the proud bird of liberty, presented him to the "Zoo" at the National museum to keep company with the bear, deer, prairie dog, wolves and red foxes recently received from the west, which, it is believed, will form the nucleus of a large collection of American wild animals and fowls.

It is said that the biggest quill toothpick factory in the world is near Paris. It was originally a quill pen factory, but when these went out of general use the factory turned to the toothpick business, and now makes 200,000,000 annually.

Gopher farming is a new industry begun at Auburndale, Fla. Two men have devoted a tract of 1,000 acres to the purpose. It is said that the most fastidious epicure cannot tell the flesh of the Florida gopher from the famous Maryland terrapin.

There are 200 private railroad cars in the United States, representing a value of nearly \$5,000,000. They are worth anywhere from \$1,000 to \$60,000 each, the most luxurious, probably, being that owned by George M. Pullman.

Slaveholders in Brazil are opposing the final extinction of slavery on the ground that it will be impossible to carry on coffee planting on a large scale if slavery is abolished.

THE RECORD IN NEBRASKA.

List of Fatalities in the Storm of
Thursday, January 12.

FORTY-ONE LIVES ARE LOST.

Some of the Seriously Injured Who
Have Been Saved from Death—
Each Day Brings to Light
New Victims.

The tale of suffering and death incident to the memorable storm of Thursday, January 12, promises to be one continued in many chapters of the daily press. In spite of the remarkable facilities for news gathering in the present day it is likely that the facts and incidents of many deaths during that storm will not reach the readers of these prints for many days. With the moderation in the weather and the resumption of railroad traffic the public may now expect to receive information of the death of many others who met their fate in the blizzard of Thursday.

Nebraska's suffering was great, yet it must be said that the list of fatalities thus far is not remarkably large when the fury of the storm and the number of people exposed is taken into consideration. Reports from the interior, however, will likely increase this list.

It is curious to notice that in all the telegraphic reports, even from the unprotected frontier, statements appear regarding the fate and adventures of teachers and school children. The fact that the quarters school opened as usual on Thursday morning, illustrates how quietly the storm swept down upon this section. The reports from various parts of the state show many incidents of persons being severely frozen, and below will be found a list of those who were seriously frozen and those who died from the effects of the storm.

Omaha—Fred Eller, a cigarmaker, found frozen to death at Twenty-third and Leavenworth streets. Unknown man, found in an unconscious condition near South Omaha by Patrick Healy. Henry Homan, hands severely frozen while driving from Council Bluffs. William Williams, several others frozen while driving the "Cleveland" from Council Bluffs.

Michael Maloney, employed at the packing house, foot badly frozen while attempting to walk from South Omaha to this city. Washington Jackson, of Chicago, found in his bed in a South Omaha hotel in a dangerous condition from exposure, owing to the openings in the room and lack of cover. Henry H. Homan, badly frozen while driving from Council Bluffs. Charles H. Homan, hands and feet badly frozen, physicians say he will lose his fingers.

Silver Creek—An Indian, one of the Omahas, frozen to death.

Posters—Henry Kueckhafer and son lost their way and frozen to death. A school teacher and eight children, names unknown; four men named Stickle, frozen to death while on a hunt. One man named Miller, a ten-year-old boy named Miller, frozen to death and his mother frozen so she will lose both of her legs.

Plainville—Three children frozen to death in the arms of their teacher, Miss Louise Boyce, who herself has a foot badly frozen and will probably lose them.

Woodward—Mrs. P. Smith, lost in the storm and found frozen to death.

Perru—Emile Grosjean, a man to death within twenty yards of his house.

Beatrice—Hon. John Sparks, frozen to death with half a mile of his home. Charles Maxwell, lost in the storm, seeks refuge in a haystack and is rescued in a suffering condition in the morning.

Norfolk—Twenty children storm bound and left shelter in the school house during the night. Edwin Record, frozen to death.

Nebraska City—Little daughter of Christian Bodine, perished in the storm; Henry Golding, hands and feet frozen and amputation of same necessary.

Omaha—Frank Metz, frozen to death; Mrs. Metz and daughter, both badly frozen. Oakland—Nels Christensen, frozen to death with his two horses; Charles Gray, frozen to death.

Stuart—Mrs. Malinda S. Chapman, frozen to death; Eddie Faust, found frozen to death; Miss Jones, frozen to death; Mr. Matie, frozen to death near death; Mrs. M. Mason, found frozen to death; M. B. Lisle and Enoch Bowman, lost their way and frozen to death; Frank Skinner, face badly frozen.

O'Neill—An indefinite report comes from O'Neill that fifteen persons perished in the storm in that county. This report, however, has not as yet been confirmed.

Greely County—William Choze, frozen to death.

Norden—Mrs. Chandler frozen to death. Thus it will be seen that without considering the number reported from O'Neill there were forty-one fatalities in Nebraska during the blizzard of January 12, and without doubt more victims are yet to be reported.

Read the Death Roll.

Which the bills of mortality of any large city may be fitly designated, and you will find that renal and vesical ailments, that is to say, those that affect the kidneys or bladder, have a remarkable prominence in the list of ailments and preponderance. Bright's disease and diabetes in the chronic stage are rarely cured, and gravel, catarrh of the bladder and enuresis may.

Yet at the outset, when the trouble merely amounts to inactivity of the organs involved, the danger may be nullified by that pleasant renal tonic and diuretic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which imparts the requisite amount of tone to the organs, without the use of medicine, and the use of which is convenient, and involves no elaborate preparation.

Dyspepsia, a usual concomitant of renal complaints, and debility, which they invariably produce, are remedied by it. So also are constipation, malarial, rheumatic and nervous ailments.

E. J. Shipman came across two large deer in the woods near Thorp, Wis. Their horns were locked together, in which condition they lay for several days. One of them was dead and frozen stiff when found, but the other was alive and evidently in a starving condition, having dragged the dead deer a distance of about forty rods and ripped the ground in search of food.

Mr. Shipman dispatched the live deer and to get their heads apart had to break the horns of each.

A few Facts.

Alcock's are the only genuine porous plasters. They act quickly, and with certainty, and can be worn for weeks without causing pain or inconvenience. They are invaluable in cases of spinal weakness, kidney and pulmonary difficulties, malaria, acute catarrh, liver complaint, dyspepsia, straining, rheumatism, sciatica and nervous debility. Other plasters blister and inflame the skin so that the pores are closed and often cause serious injury. You waste time and money by buying inferior plasters made to sell on the reputation of Alcock's.

Seasonable Hints and Suggestions.

Corn fodder is receiving much attention as food for fast horses. If pulled when just turning yellow and cured on the stalks in bundles where they will not lie on the ground the blades will be free from dirt, and therefore more suitable for use as food. The fodder is fed exclusively for months, and when in that condition they will not do as well as they ought to.

In constructing a stable, or other place for the accommodation of stock, it will be of great advantage, as well as save food and labor, if the building be

FACTS FOR THE FARMERS.

Cleanliness in Milking.

Philadelphia Record: No estimate can be made of the amount of filth that is added to the milk during milking, as it cannot always be noticed, but that the filth does enter the milk is apparent to anyone who has witnessed the operation of milking on some farms where dairymaking is made a special business.

Mr. Henry Stewart, in alluding to this subject, stated that "if many persons living in large towns and cities should visit the milk dairies about 4 o'clock in the morning they would see such a sight as would set their stomachs against the use of milk forever afterwards."

It should be a rule for every milker to wash his hands clean before beginning to milk, and the udder and teats of each cow should be washed with warm water (in which a piece of washing soda had been previously dissolved) and then the udder wiped dry with a clean towel. This may seem unusual to many, but a few moments' reflection will convince anyone who is familiar with milking that it will be necessary if milk is to be pure and free from odor and dirt.

The cow is not a clean animal in the stall, and does not hesitate to lie down and rest with filth all around her, especially if she should have but little choice in the matter. She is consequently stanchioned at night in order to prevent her droppings from fouling her bed, but does not object to portions of the solid and liquid droppings adhere to the udder and teats. And there are some stalls that are only cleaned out occasionally, and the sides of the cow become plastered over with filth while the udder and teats also receive more than their share. The majority of milkers—some of whom have just taken tobacco pipes out of their mouths—proceed to milk without washing their hands, and the milk is consequently upon the strainer to catch the hairs and dirt. But after beginning the milking the hands and teats become moist and the liquid dissolves a portion of the filth, carrying it into the pail, the fixed portions of filth (which are small) being held in the strainer. In this manner urine, the liquid portions of manure, the soluble filth brought into the stall by the feet and the dirt on the hands are carried by the flowing milk into the pail, where it is mixed with the milk, and the milkman liberates more filth from the udder and adds it in a soluble condition to the milk. Once it has passed into the milk no strainer can remove it, for, like sugar dissolved in water, it will be found through any substance that permits the milk to flow. This is a very important matter, for washing the hands and udder is seldom practiced, yet it is very necessary. More filth in a soluble condition is consumed in milk than in any other substance used.

At this season the only mode of giving the colts exercise is to turn them out into the yards, but on fair days, if they should be allowed in the fields, where they can have an opportunity to run, it would be better, for if an animal during the day should be given them they might be kept in the stalls without injury.

Cottonseed meal should be used only in sufficient quantity to balance coarse grass and rough forage. If fed in this manner it will be found to render the food more digestible, and also supply those elements that may be lacking in the coarse food. It may be alternated with linseed meal if preferred.

It has been conceded by those interested in profits can be realized from cranberries the first year, but with experience, good profits will be had thereafter.

Many swine breeders regard a solid floor the best for a pig pen. It must be high enough to be readily raised, as the best way of cleaning it is also customary with some breeders to remove from six to eight inches of these floors every spring, drawing the manure-soaked earth on to the fields and renewing the floors with new earth.

A farmer may "decease his sheep," but if he should try to fleece his farm he would get left.

A yearling that will weigh 700 pounds is worth more than two weighing 400 pounds each.

Begin to look around now for bargains in bran and milk feed; says the American Agriculturist. The little mills in the country are often choked with this most excellent cow feed, and will sell it very low to get it out of the way. It can be stored to any depth in a dry place.

Want of a tendency to thrift should be the death warrant of an animal. If you would get the most out of your feed grind the grain and cut the fodder.

American cheesemakers have a good market right under their noses if they will suit the quality of their product to the market's requirements.

The importance of the dairymaking interest may be somewhat appreciated when it is remembered that \$200,350,000 is invested in this branch of industry.

A Michigan boy rented two acres of land of a farmer last summer and planted onions. He raised 800 bushels, paid for his land in half the product, and had \$300 worth for his share.

MAKE NO MISTAKE.—If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar medicine, possessing the virtue of its peculiar combination, proportion and preparation, curative power superior to any other article of the kind before the people. For all affections arising from impure blood or low state of the system it is unequalled. Be sure to get Hood's.

Mrs. Oliver Ames, of Massachusetts, is the possessor of one of the famous peach blow vases.

Full Weight Pure.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER.

Most Perfect Made.

Feeding Sheep.

It is an easy rule for feeding sheep, to feed what they will eat. We have numerous inquiries, says the Western Rural, as to what to feed sheep. When there is plenty of everything it is well to discuss the question of proper feeding. When feed is short, about all that can be done is to lay down the simple rule that we have stated. In fact, the rule is not to be altogether disregarded at any time. There may be a choice of foods among those that sheep will eat with a relish, but it is a mistake to feed that which they do not relish. Nature gives the animal in such matters with a considerable degree of certainty. The fact that all animals need a change in food should be fully recognized, though some erroneously claim that sheep do not and better to feed a lot of one kind of food exclusively for months, and when in that condition they will not do as well as they ought to.

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THE CAPITOL HOTEL.

LINCOLN, NEB.

The best known and most popular Hotel in the state. Location central, appointments first-class, accommodations for commercial men and all parties and pleasure guests.

W. J. GALBRAITH, Surgeon and Physician.

Office N. W. Corner 14th and Douglas Sts., Office, telephone, 265; Residence telephone, 565.

first, thickened with any kind of rough bran, and served pure (or any kind of thick, heavy paper) placed on, following with the weather-boarding. Such a stable will be free from cracks that allow the wind to enter.

A strong solution of red oak bark is said to be an excellent remedy for chicken cholera. It is mixed with the food, and also added to the drinking water.

A cement floor is not the best for a dairy, as it absorbs the drippings of milk and becomes foul in a short time. A good floor is of matched plank, with tight joints and painted, so that it will absorb no moisture. Whatever drippings that should fall from the churn could be washed off such a floor without leaving any traces. Brick is quite as absorbent as cement. A flagstone floor with close joints set in cement is the best of all.

Sprinkling kerosene on the walls with a watering pot is an excellent mode of ridding buildings of hen lice. A tablespoonful of kerosene added to a quart of buttermilk, the mixture sponged over the animals, is claimed as excellent to rid stock of lice.

A good mess of cooked turnips, fed warm, will do more benefit to the pigs on cold days than any quantity of corn.

Experiments show that it pays to grind the cob with the grains of corn, as it possesses nutritive qualities.

Hogs require some kind of coarse, bulky food. Too much grain and nothing else is detrimental.

A teaspoonful of a solution made by dissolving a pound of copperas in two gallons of water given in the drinking water will serve as an excellent tonic to debilitated animals. Give it once a day.

It would not be a loss of time to look over the seeds this month. Some kinds, such as peas, sweet corn, beans, melons, etc., can be easily picked over and the imperfect specimens discarded.

Animals of vicious habits should never be used for breeding purposes, as vices are transmitted. By careful breeding in this respect the dispositions of the animals can be partially controlled.

At this season the only mode of giving the colts exercise is to turn them out into the yards, but on fair days, if they should be allowed in the fields, where they can have an opportunity to run, it would be better, for if an animal during the day should be given them they might be kept in the stalls without injury.

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